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saplings and a nearby tidal marsh. Both birds were taken and proved to be females of the year. One was in strong molt, very pale on head and but little yellow on under parts; the other had molt nearly completed and showed considerable yellow.

Piranga erithromelas. SCARLET TANAGER.—An adult male was taken October 25, showing a few flecks of red on breast, neck and belly and with a well defined line of the same from lower neck along each side to the rump. I have no previous record for the bird here.

Dendroica castanea. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.—Several were noted October 25, in a mixed grove of oaks, pines and sweet gums; the birds seemingly affecting the deciduous trees. If the species occurs here regularly it has been overlooked heretofore.

On July 30, 1919, the following species were noted as having arrived along shore:

Macrorhamphus griseus griseus. DOWITCHER.—Four birds seen.

Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.—About thirty birds. There may have been a few Semipalmated Sandpipers present but none identified positively.

Arenaria interpres morinella. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—A single bird seen. On August 11 these were seen in the same locality: Dowitcher, 10; Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers about 50 each; Ruddy Turnstone, 15.

On August 15-16 further additions were the following:

Pelidna alpina sakhalina. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—Five or six birds.

Totanus flavipes. YELLOW-LEGS, five.

Squatarola squatarola. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Thirteen birds seen, of which five were in adult summer plumage.

Ægialitis semipalmata. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—Four.—JOHN WILLIAMS, *St. Marks, Florida.*

Bird Notes on the Wisconsin River.—The following notes were made during a canoe trip down the Wisconsin River from Kilbourn to Prairie du Chien, May 30, to June 4, 1919.

Centurus carolinus. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—A fine male was seen about fourteen miles above Portage. Not noted again until the Spring Green bridge was passed; then fairly common along the remainder of the river.

Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons. CLIFF SWALLOW.—A colony of twenty nests was found on a cliff on the left bank about ten miles above Merrimac; all those examined contained eggs. The structure was interesting in that in every case advantage was taken of cavities existing in the rock for the body of the nest, only the characteristic tubular entrance being made of mud.

Ardea herodias herodias. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Above Merrimac a heronry of fourteen nests was found in a clump of trees that had been killed by the formation of Lake Wisconsin.

Protonotaria citrea. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—One was seen in some bushes in Lake Wisconsin above Merrimac. About five miles above the Spring Green bridge in a low heavily wooded spot, the characteristic sharp “tchip” of this species was heard. This bird was evidently looking for a nesting site as it flitted restlessly from tree to tree finally entering an old woodpecker’s hole in a stub. The nest was empty. Another bird was seen feeding in a mass of driftwood at the river’s edge.

Poliophtila cærulea cærulea. BLUEGRAY GNATCATCHER.—Only two birds were met with; one about ten miles above Portage, and the other five miles above the Spring Green bridge.

Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis. CARDINAL.—The first bird was heard singing about a mile below the Spring Green bridge. From this point on to the Mississippi it was fairly common.

Myiarchus crinitus. CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—One of the commonest birds along the river.

Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. CAROLINA WREN.—A single bird was heard singing about a mile from the Mississippi.

Tyrannus tyrannus. KINGBIRD.—On several occasions nests of this species were found on the lakes in northern Wisconsin, built in trees overhanging the water. I then thought that these open situations might have been selected to facilitate the hunting of insects. On the Wisconsin, three nests were found about three miles above Prairie du Sac in small trees standing in the water, one nest with two eggs being only eighteen inches above the water. At this place open fields came nearly to the water’s edge. It accordingly appeared to me that occasionally at least, the Kingbird shows a decided preference for the vicinity of water. Only one reference on this subject has been found, although it is true that I have not made a thorough search of the literature: Barrows, in his ‘Birds of Michigan’, quotes Cheney on the Hamilton Lake region as follows: “This species might be considered almost aquatic in its nesting habits, as the nests were invariably placed in stumps projecting out of the water, often at a considerable distance from shore.” — A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wisconsin*.

Abundance of Periodical Cicadas, Diverting Attacks of Birds from Cultivated Fruits.—Before the ripening season of cherries this year, Mr. Hugh Wallis, restaurateur of Washington, D. C. reminded a colored employee that the time for screening the cherry trees was approaching. “No boss,” was the reply “no need fo’ dat dis yeah. De locus is comin’.” Subsequent events proved the accuracy of this prophecy and suggested an inquiry into experience elsewhere in this regard. Only three replies were received from localities where the periodical cicada was really abundant, all of which testify to decreased bird damages. Mr. W. A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. writes: “I have been watching with some interest a few raspberry bushes in my garden in the northern edge of the city not far from a piece of woodland in which the cicadas are abundant. It has seemed to me that the Catbirds and Robins which during